

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

NUMBER 31.

WILSON'S ADDRESS.

The Senator Dissects the Lodge Resolution for Repeal.

THE SENATE GETS INTERESTED.

Mr. Hoar Desires to Help the President—The Discussion in the House—Mr. Grover Grows Sarcastic—Other Notes of the Silver Battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The principal scene of action of the financial war was shifted to the Senate to-day and night, with varying intensity and interest throughout the afternoon.

Immediately after the preliminary opening business had been transacted, Senator Gordon of Georgia read a bill which was the subject of a long and heated discussion. The bill was a measure to suspend the operation of the gold clause in the contracts of the United States for a period of six months.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate should not pass any bill which would suspend the operation of the gold clause in the contracts of the United States.

Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Gordon.

The bill was read a second time and then passed by a vote of 18 to 12. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATOR WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, made a long and able speech in support of the bill. He argued that the suspension of the gold clause was necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

Mr. Wilson's speech was well received by the Senate. He concluded his speech by saying that he was confident that the Senate would pass the bill.

Mr. Wilson's speech was the longest ever made by a Senator in the history of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson's speech was a masterpiece of oratory. He showed a deep knowledge of the financial situation of the United States.

Mr. Wilson's speech was a model of clear and logical argument. He showed that the suspension of the gold clause was the only way to protect the interests of the United States.

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TO PROTECT SEALS.

Decision in the Bering Sea Case is Landed Now in Paris.

POINTS FOR UNITED STATES.

A Sixty Mile Zone in Which Sealing is Prohibited—Fisheries Cannot be Used—Decision Satisfactory to Our Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Paris giving the decision of the arbitration tribunal on the Bering sea question.

The decision is that the United States is entitled to a sixty mile zone in which sealing is prohibited. The decision is a victory for the United States.

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served to materially change the situation from last night. It is conceded on all sides that the decision will go into the convention to-morrow with about 500 of the 512 votes required to nominate. Chairman Bryan said to-night that the decision would surely be nominated on the second or third ballot.

The decision is being fought by the other candidates on the ground that the decision is a victory for the United States. The decision is a victory for the United States. It shows that the United States is entitled to a sixty mile zone in which sealing is prohibited.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
WAR IN PACIFIC—

Cattle and Sheep Men in a Desperate Encounter.

De Beque, Colo., Aug. 15.—Excitement over the sheep trouble at Paracuate creek continues unabated. It is reported to-night that three cattlemen are dead and the sheep men are penned up in a canon and fighting stubbornly. The trouble arises over the attempt of the cattlemen to drive the sheep men out of the country.

Sunday evening Mr. Bleeker, a well-known sheep man, arrived at Paracuate and reported that early in the morning a party of about thirty armed and masked men appeared on the mesa among the sheep herders and put a rope around one man's neck and drove the balance of the herd and sheep out of the country and warned the men not to drive the sheep back into the country under penalty of death. On Monday a formation of a pack of sheep men started to drive the sheep back again. The fight is supposed to be the result. A number of cattlemen came into De Beque to-night for arms and ammunition and reported the fight.

A Scramble for Work.

DENVER, Aug. 15.—Wildly exciting scenes characterized the commencement of work on the sewers this morning, and for a time it seemed a certainty, so eager were the men to get work, and each man seemed determined to be the first to get a position.

It was announced that ground would be broken on the North Side sewer at Nineteenth and Arapahoe streets this morning, and by eight o'clock men were at the site. By 7 o'clock there were fully 2,000 men gathered about, each anxious to be engaged.

There were several hundred men in the crowd and there was a great deal of excitement. But, fortunately, the work was commenced without accident or even any sort of violence.

When the men got to the top of the hole they at once started to work, although "time" had not been called. The foreman started his line to locate the course of the sewer, and scarcely had he done so when the men were moving and the dirt began to fly.

When the foreman called for a hammer to drive a stake into the ground, thirty men jumped to obey his orders. Never before in the history of Denver was there such an eagerness for work exhibited.

After a few minutes' straightening out, at 8 o'clock forty-two men were at work in the trench, of which number three were Italians.

Then the foreman was besieged by applicants who wanted to be taken on at noon. Many pitiful stories of hungry wives and children at home were related, but in the confused condition of affairs nothing definite could be arranged.

At 5:30 the wages paid for labor is out \$1.50 per day, happy smiles wreathed the faces of those who had been "fortunate enough to get to work, and the energy was displayed by the workers was surprising.

Receiver for Bittell's Gardens.

DENVER, Aug. 15.—Judge Bentley this morning appointed Francis E. Bittell receiver for the Bittell Gardens Amusement company, a resort northwest of the city. The appointment was made by William A. Yarean, who is a creditor of the company.

No New Cases of Cholera.

QUARANTINE, Aug. 15.—There are no new developments at Quarantine. All of the patients are convalescent. They are waiting for the period of detention to expire and there is every hope that no new cases will develop.

THE GAZETTE.

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 tinuing in the paper unless notice is given.
 No claims are allowed for advertisements con-
 tinuing in the paper unless notice is given.
 All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE
 must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.
 W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

THE BERING SEA DECISION.

The full text of the decision of the International Arbitration Commission on the Bering Sea question confirms the summary presented this morning in our telegraphic dispatches, and we have no doubt it will be a country has won a great and notable victory, and has succeeded in establishing a new principle in international law.

The exclusive rights of jurisdiction in Bering Sea, which were supposed to have belonged to Russia, and to have passed from her to the United States by the purchase of Alaska, are indeed declared non-existent; but the American claim to property in the sea which breed upon the Pribyl Islands is not rest upon exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea. With a breach of view, and a decision in striking for a new principle which amazes the British cause, our representatives at Paris took the ground that the United States had a right of property in the sea which breed upon the islands in Bering Sea which are owned by us, and that these animals ought to be protected, both within Bering Sea and in the North Pacific. The British, having always claimed the sea to be *ferre publicum*, were against this claim. Their cause, ridiculed it before the tribunal, and trusted entirely to precedent to defeat it.

It seems that the American view of our right of property in the sea has been fully sustained, for the arbitrators have decided that there must be a close season of three months, from May 1 to July 1, during which no seas at all shall be taken, either in Bering Sea or in the North Pacific, and that during the other nine months of the year none shall be taken within sixty miles of the Pribyl Islands. Furthermore, they have prohibited the use of firearms in peacable sea.

A more complete recognition of the American claim could not be asked. We have obtained far more by the decision of the tribunal than Great Britain could otherwise have been willing to concede without a war. We have established our right of property in the sea, and they are henceforth to be protected by the laws of international law.

Surely this is a splendid victory, for the one cardinal point to which our cause directed their efforts has been gained. All else is of minor importance. For this result the credit is due, primarily, to a statesman who is no longer alive. Coming into office when everything had been left in a muddle, and our case seriously compromised, by his incompetent and un-American predecessor, he rescued our cause and put upon it by his genius an entirely new phase. This posthumous victory will not be the least of the laurels with which history will crown the memory of the foremost American and greatest statesman of these recent years—James G. Blaine.

Nor should it be forgotten that great praise also is due to the other American statesman who upheld Mr. Blaine throughout the conduct of these negotiations, and who, as Chief Executive, actively assisted in strengthening our case and bringing about the arbitration. This settlement, in a dignified and peaceable manner, of this most vexing of international questions, is the crowning feat of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

For the extremely able and skillful conduct of our case at Paris, thanks are due to the American arbitrators, Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, and especially to Mr. Edward J. Phelps, Mr. James C. Carter and Mr. Frederick B. Conner, who have all won high honors in this most august of legal triumphs.

The settlement of this perplexing problem, by solemn arbitration binding upon both parties, is a distinct advance in civilization. In adjusting their differences in this way, the two greatest nations of the world have set an example which will have a beneficial and far-reaching effect. It is a triumph of reason over passion; of Christian methods over barbarous methods. It is an earnest of the time when war shall be no more.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

It is not very often that a State campaign in an "off year" is of really national importance, but there can be no doubt that the campaign in Ohio this year is attracting attention all over the country, and that the result will be watched with great interest, not only in this country, but in Europe as well.

Governor McKinley is a representative Republican; in fact he may be said

to be just at present the representative Republican of the nation, for he is the only very prominent member of the party who is running for office. Still, further, his name is inseparably connected with the present tariff, and has gained celebrity all over the world as the author of a measure which excited the jealousy of Europe and gained for this country a larger share of the South American and West India trade than we ever had before. Besides all this, Governor McKinley is a man worthy of a admittance for his personal qualities.

Against him the Democrats, unable to nominate their strongest man, have pitted Mr. Neal, and they have repudiated their last year's platform and made another which endorses Cleveland and his policy in every particular—free trade, gold monometallism and all. In a certain sense, therefore, the campaign will be a contest between the tariff ideas of the Democrats and the Republican policy of protection, of which Governor McKinley is the foremost advocate.

The Republican candidate is re-elected, therefore, and especially if he is re-elected by a large majority, the result will be an encouragement to Republicans everywhere; if he is defeated, it will be a corresponding severe blow to Republican hopes.

The campaign will be a long one, and no one can tell what may happen between now and November; but the probabilities at present are that Governor McKinley will be re-elected triumphantly and by increased majority.

MORE WATER.

The Council meeting on Wednesday evening was a fruitful one. Action was taken which will largely increase our water supply, at a small cost, and the expense was provided for in the only way that is practicable at present, by the issue of warrants.

The Council is sometimes a little slow about coming to a decision, but it generally "gets there" in the long run. We can see that it might have been better for the city if this step had been taken last year, but last year is gone, and the next best thing is to take the necessary step now.

The new plan provides for a box ditch, 6200 feet long, to carry water from the main tributary of West Beaver creek into the reservoir at Lake Moraine, at a cost of about \$9,000; and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made, the balance thereof to be used in building a dam at reservoir No. 2.

In this way it is expected that the supply of water in Lake Moraine will be nearly doubled, and at the same time reservoir No. 2 will be prepared for future use.

There are other things that ought to be done, especially the construction of a pipe line to the upper part of the city, but the replenishment of the reservoir was the most necessary thing, and must be attended to first.

As to the method adopted for paying for this improvement, we think the Council was entirely justified in declaring that such an emergency exists as authorizes it to issue warrants. The amount appropriated is small, as compared with the benefits that will accrue from its expenditure, and at the present time bonds could not be placed with advantage, nor without considerable delay.

The next thing to do is to push the work. Municipal work is notoriously slow, and this ought to be finished and in working order within six months. The time to begin work is now, for if it is not begun soon, the completion of it may be delayed so long that the new supply of water may not be available for use next summer.

THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA.
 The Chautauqua movement has over-extended the whole earth, and it is to be regretted that it has reached Colorado, the most important part of the earth. In fact, the Colorado Chautauqua is one of the most flourishing, if not one of the largest, branches of the parent movement.

The Chautauqua idea took root in this State about five years ago, and blossomed at once. Under Mr. B. Vincent and Judge Gilmore the start was very successful, and for the first two years the classes reached fifty or sixty in number, and there were some things like a thousand residents at Glen Park.

During the past three years the numbers have not been so large, owing to various causes which it is not necessary to mention here, but this year there has been an upward turn. President Priestley has infused new spirit into the enterprise, the most perfect harmony exists in the management, and the lectures offered during the season have been of excellent quality. The classes this year have averaged about twenty, and the total attendance has been about 200.

The Chautauqua movement is worthy of all encouragement. It brings to thousands an opportunity for study and systematic reading which they could get in no other way. The benefit derived from it depends entirely on the student himself. He may take everything superficially, and obtain but little profit, although receiving at the end of the course a blue sea, or green sea, or gold sea diploma. He may, if he chooses, read more deeply, and obtain great mental profit. Where several are pursuing the course in the same town, it is of advantage to meet together once a week

and compare notes, if possible under the direction of a competent leader. But, any event, it must be of some benefit to read or a regular plan, on a subject of permanent worth, even if the reading be small in amount.

Notwithstanding the relatively small attendance of the past two or three seasons, the Colorado Chautauqua is bound to be a success, and we are glad that Colorado Springs has contributed to the prosperity of the institution. Among the features of the past season were Professor J. M. Dickey, Rev. Mr. Beal, and Rev. C. N. Pifer of this city, and others have showed a hearty sympathy with the movement. It ought to be possible, without interfering at all with the Winter Night College, to organize a good Chautauqua class in the city this winter, and largely to increase the number of systematic readers.

A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

The caucus held at Washington on the silver question indicates that the members of both houses of Congress were favorable to free coinage as a whole, willing to make reasonable concessions, and not insist on the policy of "free silver" or "no silver." Mr. Brand, himself, the principal champion of free silver in the House, has said that he will favor such a compromise, if it seems advisable, and there are a great many members who will vote for free coinage at 20 to 1 who will not vote for it at 16 to 1.

The question of retaining silver as money in our national currency is a question of principle, upon which there should be no back-down on the part of the silverists. The question of expediency, upon which compromise would be neither dishonorable nor unwise. Four-fifths of a cent is a good deal better than no silver at all. It is absolutely certain that no bill providing for free coinage at 20 to 1 can become a law. It is doubtful whether such a bill can even receive a majority in both houses of Congress. The question then is, whether it is better to fight, and continue the present uncertainty and paralysis for at least four years longer, silver mounting remaining between seventy and eighty cents an ounce, or whether it is better to pass a bill which has some chance of becoming a law, which would raise silver to \$1.03 an ounce, and which would place beyond any possibility of doubt the determination of this country to maintain a bimetallic standard.

It is urged against any offer to compromise, that unless the friends of silver insist on the ratio of 16 to 1, they will not be able to get terms from the opposition, that if they offer a compromise, it will be taken as a sign of weakness. Those who urge this view should remember what came of the attempt to pay the same bill four years ago. At that time a bill for the free coinage of the American product could have been passed, and would have been signed by President Harrison. But the silver men, while willing to take that if they could not get absolute free coinage, insisted on the worse of nothing, and got nothing—or worse than nothing, for the Sherman act, which demonetized silver, made it a commodity like lead or iron, and failed to keep up the price, was worse than nothing, and as all friends of silver are agreed, is a together unsatisfactory and ought to be repealed.

The lesson of that struggle ought not to be lost. Already the gold monometallism is a great trouble, over the apparent reasonableness of the silver men in Congress, and fully realize that silverism is bound to win if its friends are prudent. It would suit them a great deal better for the silver men to insist on 16 to 1, or nothing, for men as happens before, nothing would be obtained. To sum up, then, it is very doubtful whether a free coinage bill at 16 to 1 could be passed, and 16 to 1 is certain that it would be rejected.

On the other hand, it is a altogether probable that a free coinage bill at 20 to 1 can be passed by a large majority, and possibly that Mr. Cleveland might sign it, or that a two-thirds vote might be secured to pass it in case of a veto.

It seems to us that in these circumstances, the practicable course is the wise course; that silver at \$1.03 is better than silver at 75 or 80; that the settlement of the question is preferable to its continued agitation for at least four years more.

There might be objections to this plan on the part of those who believe in a silver standard, but we do not see any friend of silver or any one who is so to the principle of silverism should not favor it. There are supporters, and it is a fact that must be faced, that silver at \$1.20 is impossible. The practical question is between silver at \$1.03 and silver at 75. It seems to us that the friends of silver will do well to take the former if they can get it.

BROADMOOR STILL OPEN.

It was a matter of sincere and general regret to this community when it was learned that the Broadmoor company was financially embarrassed, and every one was glad when it was announced that the Casino would not be immediately closed, and that there was a prospect that the difficulties would be arranged without the wrecking of this enterprise. The usual more commiseration of our summer visitors, and the complimentary notices of the out-of-town press have been sufficient to arouse Colorado

people to an appreciation of the Casino which they did not formerly possess, and the prevalent feeling in the community is an earnest wish that the company may come safely and quickly through its difficulties.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that the Broadmoor company are not a one responsible for the maintenance of the Casino. They have done a great deal, and this year especially the attractions have been varied, and the very best quality and it has been supported ably by such artistic personages as the staging of Macbeth and the more popular rope walkers and acrobatic acts. The Casino has not been neglected, and they have taken part for performers and spectators in delightful and beautiful amusements.

All these attractions have not failed to draw visitors to the Casino, and yet there is reason for saying that the patronage has not been as large as it should have been. We have no authority to speak in the matter, and yet it is evident that in the present somewhat unsettled condition of affairs the continued opening of the Casino may depend very largely on the patronage which is expected to it in the next few weeks. The large crowd which was present on Wednesday evening after the closing had been rumored, and as nothing else could have done for the popular wish in the matter, and the continuance of this kind of testimony could not fail to impress favorably those who now have control of the Casino affairs.

A BENEFIT FOR MR. FRANKO.

Since his engagement as leader of the Casino orchestra, Mr. Nathan Franko has shown an unusual success in making the season a success. He has done a great deal to that end which orchestra leaders are not expected to do, and he has accomplished remarkable results.

In view of Mr. Franko's ability, industry, energy and versatility, we believe that there are a large number of our citizens—including a who have been often to the Casino this year—who would unite gladly in giving him a benefit at some time in the near future which would suit his convenience. Such a testimonial would be a graceful way of expressing appreciation of his efforts, and we have no doubt that the management of the Casino, always obliging and courteous, would be glad to place the matter at his disposal, for the purpose. In order that the children, with whom Mr. Franko is an especial favorite, may take part, we would suggest that the benefit, if it is offered, should come on a Saturday.

COUNCIL AND CITIZENS.

The City Council has now done all it can do for the present to secure the construction of the new box ditch for increasing the supply of water in Lake Moraine. It has passed a resolution providing for the construction of the ditch, it has provided for the manner of its construction, it has invited bids for material, and it has authorized the issue of "Casualty Water Construction Warrants" to the amount of \$5,000, bearing 8 per cent interest. It is ready to begin the work of construction at once.

Now is the time for the citizens to back up the Council by words and deeds. As Mayor Strickler said, in his letter printed in Sunday's Gazette, you cannot build water works on wind. They must be built with money, and the money should be subscribed right here at home.

These Casualty Water warrants are a good investment. They bear eight per cent interest, and are secured, practically, by all the taxable property in the city. This is eminently a case where a gives twice who gives quickly. If these warrants are subscribed for promptly, the new ditch can be and will be built before winter, so that its benefits will be available next spring.

The construction of this ditch will not settle the water question for the North End. Nobody expects that it will. But it is a necessary thing to be done, and all good citizens should show their willingness to help the Council when it shows such a commendable degree of activity. It is a good thing for this work, the Council will be in a position to go ahead with the work for the relief of the North End. It is in this work is not forthcoming, the Council will not at least be encouraged to do anything more. We hope that the new warrants may be a subscribed for by the end of this week.

WHERE'S THE MONEY?

This is a pertinent question that Mayor Strickler puts, in his letter printed elsewhere on this page, and a strong appeal that it makes to the civic virtue of our people.

There is a chance for the increase citizens association to do some good work. Why not have another meeting, put up some money, and make the members of the new water warrants?

The top of the Peak is a cosmopolitan place. The register there, as Frisco showed visitors for last one day from Colorado Springs, Oregon, Saginaw, Waverly, Amherst, Cleveland, San Francisco, Cambridgeport, London, Ontario, Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Delaware, Bohemia, Spokane, St. Louis, Buenos Ayres, Australia, Georgia, Brooklyn, El Paso, Pasadena, Des Moines, and New York.

A prominent citizen of this town, speaking on Thursday of the proposed new ditch to reinforce the water supply in Lake Moraine, remarked in a GAZETTE man. "The trouble is that the council will not really begin to have the work done until spring, and so the new supply will not be available next summer." We trust the council will proceed at once to disprove the evils of the council, and see to it that the work is begun now. The people are very much in earnest on the water question. We have no doubt that the afternoon in earnest work, and we hope they will prove it at once.

It requires only the most cursory reading of our Colorado exchanges to note that the miners of the State are turning their attention to gold producing properties, old and new, with every prospect of success. Few of these mines and prospects have the appearance of bonanzas, but many of them in many districts are capable of profitable production. A good excitement of considerable magnitude is within the limits of entire probability. This extremely unfortunate that so many of Colorado's laborers are being forced out of the State pending a readjustment of the labor conditions. Even without silver Colorado needs all the strong arms and brains she has, and more.

Speaking of the decision of the Populists in Congress to vote for free coinage at 16 to 1, and 16 to 1, to vote against it at any higher ratio, the Denver Evening Post says: "We are as much in favor of the 16 to 1 ratio as Mr. Simpson can possibly be. But we want remonetization anyway, and if the Populists Congressmen vote for the gold coins, we ask pardon for using the epithet, they will have a money and a better time when they get home. We can predict that Judge Beal of this State will not make such a blunder."

We trust that The Post is correct in its prediction of the course of our representative in Congress.

There is yet a chance that Governor White's sanguinary aspirations may not be wholly without benefit to the State. In the event of international complications with Italy over the Cripple Creek affair, Governor White will be entitled to a place in the front rank and a real honor.

In peace there is nothing so becomes a man as modest attitudes and humility. But when the blast of war sounds in our ears, then imitate the action of the tiger: Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, And waste no more up to our horses' ears.

The New York Herald, the most eloquent advocate of a single gold standard, says: "Compromise is utter ruin." The Tribune says that the greatest danger to the gold standard lies in the adoption of a 20 to 1 ratio. It is recognized everywhere in the East that a free coinage at any ratio is a victory for the silver men.

Governor White has done a sensible thing in determining to issue no more pardons to criminals unless they are first recommended by four members of the State Board of Pardons. There has been too much pardoning under his administration, and we are glad that at last he realizes it.

There is no chance for mistake on the Ohio Democratic platform. It is out-and-out anti-silver, pro-Cleveland, and free trade, and the candidate for Governor, "Larry" Neal, is the man who has persuaded the Chicago Convention last year to adopt a radical tariff-for-revenue only plan.

Southern Congressmen seem to be generally in favor of free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1. In this they agree with Mr. C. C. Engerman and ex-Governor Grant. If a free coinage bill is passed, it seems probable that 20 to 1 will be the ratio adopted.

A pamphlet called "Elementary Facts Bearing on the Silver Question," by Hon. Joe F. Vale of Denver, is the ablest, most logical, fairest, and coolest discussion of the question of free coinage, on the silver side, that we have seen.

The only race so far called by the new "cup defenders" was most unsatisfactory. It was a "fuzzing match," and the Colonia won the Goelet cup; but the question of superiority remains as much of a puzzle as ever.

Sixty-two pardons in seven months is Governor White's record, and a most disgraceful one it is. Such a wholesale clemency makes a mockery of law and justice, and leads directly to lynching and its attendant crimes.

The indications are that Acting-Minister Preston will stay the law this month, and pay \$500,000 ounces of silver. And he will have to pay more for it than he did for what he bought in Italy.

Mr. Cleveland does not seem to enjoy Washington as a place of residence. It seems pretty mean of him to call Congress together and make the members stay in Washington in August while he goes fishing again on Buzzard's Bay.

Senator Hill of New York seems to be just enough of a silver man to disagree with Cleveland and to catch western favor, and not enough of one to arouse the hostility of the East.

We congratulate the Hon. Mr. Pence on the undoubted oratorical success which he has scored so early in the session. We would prefer to have some good Republican as the Representative

For Sore Throat.
 "After suffering for about twenty-five years from sore throat, the physicians being unable to help me, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my throat to health."—Hon. J. M. Lopez, 327 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

Painful.
 "My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Kille, Little Canada, Wate, Mass.

Reveries.
 "For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell of long time."—E. T. Hunsbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For a Cough Cures, the Best in the World.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.00. Cures others, will cure you.

of our first district in Congress, but since Mr. Pence is there, we are glad to see him acquit himself creditably.

An Appeal from the Mayor.
 To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.
 The scheme adopted by the City Council for increasing the water supply by the issue of special warrants, was upon the belief that our citizens would come to our assistance and loan us the money with which to do the work, taking these warrants as security. These warrants will draw interest at 8 per cent, and will be virtually secured by a property in the city.

You stated in your issue of yesterday morning that a prominent citizen says the trouble is the Council will not begin this work until next spring, when it will be impossible to do it in time to save us from a water famine next summer. Now, as a matter of fact, the Council will not begin this work at all unless our citizens will come forward and agree to put up the money on these warrants. Your prominent citizen must know we cannot build water works out of wind. How many of us are willing to put up for this purpose? We are ready to sign this work immediately if our citizens will guarantee us the waterworks. And, will, say further that unless they will do so, we are just as sure to have a water famine next summer as two and two make four. And this is not all, unless our citizens will see that less water is wasted on their premises, we will have a shortage before the end of the year. A matter of fact, more water is running to waste through our sewers to-day, than is coming into Lake Moraine. This means that an enormous amount of water is wasted through the hydrants and water closets throughout the city, and that unless our citizens, while more effective measures for preventing waste are being inaugurated, co-operate in this matter, we are ready to sign a greater supply of water, a matter of fact, more water is running to waste through our sewers to-day, than is coming into Lake Moraine. This means that an enormous amount of water is wasted through the hydrants and water closets throughout the city, and that unless our citizens, while more effective measures for preventing waste are being inaugurated, co-operate in this matter, we are ready to sign a greater supply of water, a matter of fact, more water is running to waste through our sewers to-day, than is coming into Lake Moraine. 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"THE REFUGEES."

men have suffered during their lives as Edwin Booth did. When the day he was estranged in California without friends or resources, he, just as he was coming to the zenith of his fame, his brother disgraced his name and drew upon the nation the contagion of the reputation by assassinating the great President. This was an awful blow to Edwin Booth, and caused complete and utter mental derangement, and, as he thought at the time, his final retirement from the stage. For years he suffered excruciating pain from a disease of the brain, and, as for years the terror of the years hung over him like a very great Damocles. Twice he was sent out and lost again. Repeatedly he failed in his business management and had to start the world anew. It was a wonder that under such terrible conditions he should have been made as successful as he was.

Marx went about with the manuscript of "The Innocents Abroad" under

and was obliged to leave home in his uncle's disgrace. He is now at Cuba, and waiting to be telegraphed for forgiveness to his father on the occasion of the latter's death, as yet remains in disgrace.—Vanity Fair.

me \$0. On the day of the third lesson Mr. Drexe was 10 minutes late. "I must fine you \$0, Mr. Drexe," said I. "Very well," said he, and he paid his fine. He paid \$30 in fines before he learned to swim, but he finally became one of the best pupils I ever had.

watering place appearance, was gone. I knew what a weary, suffering creature of a mother he really was, and I felt a deep love and sympathy for the sisters of clarity and the fathers and for Mr. Dutton and the good doctor who were doctoring their lives and energies to the hoppers in order that their living could be kept as a little less cruel.

